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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.21.

November 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 71
Humidity : 58 : 43

November 15, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 73.2 p.m. 76
Humidity : 83 : 72

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7512 日十二月九

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

三月五日十英港電

TELEGRAMS.

MEN FROM THE CROWN COLONIES.

The Colonial Office on the Alert.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 14, 5.40 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law assured Mr. Wedgwood that the influence of the Colonial Office would be directed to securing the largest possible man-power from the Crown Colonies.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The Value of the British Push.

November 14, 6.55 a.m.

Experts agree in congratulating General Sir Douglas Haig on his brilliant strategy, the success of which completes the objective of "the big push," annihilating a whole system of defences which the Germans considered impregnable, and increasing the enemy's difficulties to man the trenches.

Yesterday's victory wiped out the so-called Beaumont salient and enables the British for the first time to continue operations on a fairly wide front.

The importance of this extension of the offensive is increased by the fact that it is likely to wreck the German staff plans of scraping every regiment that can be spared in France for an attack on Romania.

St. Pierre Division and Beaumont Hamel, which the infantry rushed, are described as fortified stronger than Port Arthur or Sevastopol.

The French Front.

November 14, 4.20 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—There has been lively artillery firing at Prescire.

An enemy attack west of Auberive, in Champagne, was repelled. There has been a calm elsewhere.

Germans Admit Important Losses.

November 14, 6.30 p.m.

To-night's German communiqué admits the British capture of Beaumont Hamel and St. Pierre Division, with the lateral connecting lines.

It adds:—"The stubborn defence caused us important losses." The latter admission is almost unprecedented.

Further British Successes.

November 15, 12.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have captured Beaumont-sur-Ancre. Our prisoners are considerably over five thousand and more are arriving. We made a successful local advance to the east of Bapaume de Warlencourt and all our objectives were gained. Eighty prisoners were taken there.

The Commonwealth Moratorium.

November 14, 6.30 p.m.

It appears that the Commonwealth Moratorium applies only to mortgages or to agreements to purchase. The court's leave will be necessary before foreclosing, and the time allowed to soldiers for repayment of mortgages will be extended to six months after the war.

Violent Enemy Bombardment.

November 15, 1.20 p.m.

A Paris official announcement says:—"North of the Somme, the enemy artillery, to which ours vigorously replied, violently bombarded the region of Puisieux and the sector of Bapaume.

At La Malmaison, in Aragonne, we occupied a crater which a German mine had created.

At Verdun, there has been an intermittent cannonading action in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

THE POSITION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

November 14, 1.20 p.m.

A despatch from General Lake says that since the fall of Kut no large operations have been undertaken. The troops are resting, recuperating and consolidating during the abatement of the floods. The dried ground has increased the water difficulties.

The Turks still hold the Sennaiyat position and have constructed other lines on the left bank. We dominate Hai and could bombard Kut.

DUTCH STEAMERS HELD UP.

November 14, 6.55 a.m.

The Germans seized the Dutch steamers Batavier and Import, bound for England.

The crew of the Import took to their boats, but, on the submarine disappearing, they returned to their ship.

FRANCE AND THE MUSSULMANS.

November 14, 1.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that political missionaries sent by the Grand Sherif of Mecca were present at a session of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Moslem Affairs, held in their honour at the Foreign Ministry, and were afterwards entertained at Jumchon.

M. Briand visited the hospital for Colonial troops at Nogent-sur-Marne. The Premier decorated the missionaries and colonials and warmly praised the heroism of the French African contingents, whose loyalty, he said, had inseparably bound to France the Mussulmans living under the protection of the French flag.

ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

November 14, 7.00 p.m.

An Italian official message says:—"Artillery on both sides has been active on the Trentino front."

We strengthened our lines at several points in the Carso region and captured a heavy trench mortar.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Enemy Still Active.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 14, 4.20 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says:—"Enemy attacks in the wooded Carpathians and in the Trotus, Tigrulai and Oituz Valleys were repelled.

The Romanians were forced back slightly in the Alt Valley. The enemy occupied the village of Bambesti, in the Jiu Valley.

Incessant Enemy Attacks.

November 14, 8.00 p.m.

A Romanian communiqué says:—"There have been incessant enemy attacks between Uzul Valley and Casino Valley since October 10, but these have been repulsed sanguinely. We counter-attacked and captured eighty prisoners, three machine guns and a quantity of war material."

Our left wing, at Drago Slavelle, was compelled to give way, and we may also be forced to withdraw to the south of Bambesti.

On the right bank of the Alt, a Romanian battery bombarded the enemy's left flank at Scilmenimari, north of Cernavoda.

Serbiens Take Another Thousand Prisoners.

November 14, 10.25 p.m.

A Serbian official message announces:—"We fought sanguinely on November 13 against the Germans and Bulgars at Cernareka. Engagements are continuing and several trenches are repeatedly changing hands. We definitely got possession of important enemy positions near Tepavci at the close of the day. The enemy suffered enormously in killed and wounded. We took a thousand additional prisoners, mostly Germans, together with important booty."

Franco-Serbian Booty.

November 15, 1.20 a.m.

A French official message dealing with the Eastern Army says:—"Artillery fire has been very lively between the Cerna and Prespa Lakes."

The booty which the French and Serbians captured between November 10 and 12 includes twenty-five guns, of which eight were heavy guns, and much other material. They also took 1,447 prisoners.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for inserting on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SURVIVORS FROM THE ARABIA.

November 13, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says a dozen survivors of the Arabia have arrived there. The rapidity with which, within fifteen minutes, five Allied ships appeared on the horizon and came at full speed to the help of the Arabia is considered remarkable. Every praise, they say, is due the Commander of the Arabia, who, with Colonel Henry Colgate, R.A.M.C., remained on board till they were sure all were saved, then jumped into a lifeboat, which was full of water and had to be bailed out to keep afloat.

In addition to Col. Colgate the survivors include Major-General Altnan, Colonel Green, Major and Mrs. A. J. St. Hill, Wellingtons, Major Macpherson, Indian Politics Service, Captain Hon. L. Lowther, Lieutenant Bird, R.A.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. Toulmin, from India, all bound for England.

THE BERLIN-BAGDAD DREAM.

November 13, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the "Hamburger Nachrichten" urges that the Turco-Germans must re-capture Basra at all costs in order to complete and secure the Berlin-Bagdad programme.

A VALUABLE SERBIAN CAPTURE.

November 13, 1.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Serbian Headquarters states that the capture of Tchuka Hill permits the establishment of a strong bridge-head across the Cerna.

THE INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA INDUSTRY.

November 13, 5.30 p.m.

The Indian and Ceylon tea industry, having applied for an increase to 12 per cent. of the statutory pre-war standard of profits for the calculation of excess profits and duty, the Board of Referees, after hearing no evidence, raised the percentage to eight for companies and nine for private firms.

LATEST SINKINGS.

November 14, 3.20 a.m.

The following sinkings are reported:—Caterham, Kapunda, Morazan (all British). The captain of the Morazan has been made prisoner.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE IN CANADA.

November 14, 3.20 a.m.

The Duke of Devonshire Governor General of Canada, and the Duchess of Devonshire have arrived at Ottawa. They received an ovation.

GERMANY MAN PROBLEM.

November 14, 4.20 a.m.

It is reported that the German Government contemplates an extraordinary session of the Reichstag with a view to passing legislation calling up all civilians.

TELEGRAMS.

CARDINAL MERCIER AND BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 14, 4.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Cardinal Mercier, the Primate of Belgium, has issued a special protest to the civilised world against the compulsory deportation of Belgians to Germany.

He declares that the Germans are daily deporting thousands of innocent Belgians, who are herded in wagons like gangs of slaves.

The Cardinal quotes the German declaration that the deportation measures are dictated solely by humanitarian reasons and draws a touching picture of sons, husbands and fathers of families torn from their homes by parties of soldiers, who bar the doors with bayonets, preventing the deported ones and their womenkind from taking farewells.

The Cardinal concludes by charging the Germans with a breach of their pledges not to deport Belgians.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ADVANCE.

November 14, 1.15 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We stormed Beaumont Hamel and have reached the outskirts of Beaumont-sur-Ancre.

We have now over 4,000 prisoners.

Fighting continues.

BRITISH REPLY TO AMERICA.

November 14, 9.55 a.m.

Replying to the American Note protesting against the British Black List as an arbitrary interference with neutral trade, Viscount Grey reiterates that the prohibition of trade applies only to British subjects, and is indisputably within Britain's rights.

Replying to the fears expressed of a possible unwarranted expansion of the system he points out that every addition to the list restricts British commercial opportunities, therefore it is Britain's interest to confine the list to the utmost; but it was notorious that many firms in neutral countries had been active agents for German espionage and propaganda, had supplied German cruisers and organised paid miscreants to destroy ships and factories supplying the Allies, even in the United States, where the Government took no adequate action to suppress such criminal breaches of neutrality.

It had been suggested that the military position was now such that nothing happening in distant neutral countries could affect the result. He (Viscount Grey) wished it were so, but there was still a long, bitter struggle ahead.

The possible inconvenience to neutrals was not for a moment to be compared to the suffering and loss occasioned to mankind by the prolongation of the war even by a week. Britain was fully entitled to refuse bunker coal to ships carrying the goods of black-listed firms, especially in view of Germany's efforts to reduce the world's tonnage, rendering it necessary to reserve British coal for possible British trade. Between the 1st June and the 30th September enemy submarines had sunk 262 vessels, 66 of which belonged to neutrals. Viscount Grey then quotes American Civil War precedents in justification of the British action, and trusts that the explanations given will remove the suspicions and erroneous views prevailing in the United States.

CAIRO BOMBED.

November 14, 12.20 p.m.

Hostile aircraft this morning bombed Cairo. There were several casualties, and apparently insignificant damage.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

supreme common object. If we learn the lesson aright we shall carry this same spirit into the sphere of industry. On this subject Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Labour M.P. for Norwich, spoke some hopeful words at a meeting representative of the engineering industry held in London on September 20. He said: "If the nation is to remain great and its integrity is to be preserved in the coming years of intensified competition and stress, we must preserve the harmony and co-operation which has characterised all classes throughout the war.

The worker recognises that in order that the nation may recover from the wastage of war and that we may retain our trade and commercial pre-eminence, those who remain to work should redouble their efforts to secure the necessary output. They are prepared to do this because behind any disorder and agitation there abides a love of country, a belief in the British Empire, a recognition that Great Britain is the best country in the world for democrats to reside in. . . . These are signs of a better understanding between the employed and employing classes. We have to foster that understanding on the lines of justice for the worker, fairness to the employer, and duty to the nation of which we are citizens."

All are agreed that if the standard of living of the workers is to be maintained at a high level after the war our rate of production per head must be increased, and markets must be found for that increased production.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—3.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
"The Scampe" at the Theatre Royal.

Saturday, November 18:
Italian Convent Bazaar.

tion. The first of these objects can be attained by the abolition or modification of any trade union rules which tend to restrict output, and by the installation of the latest and most efficient types of machinery and tools. The second object can only be secured by safeguarding the market from unfair foreign competition and by negotiating with friendly and neutral countries, on a reciprocal basis, for more advantageous terms of entry of British goods into their markets. It

GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICES.

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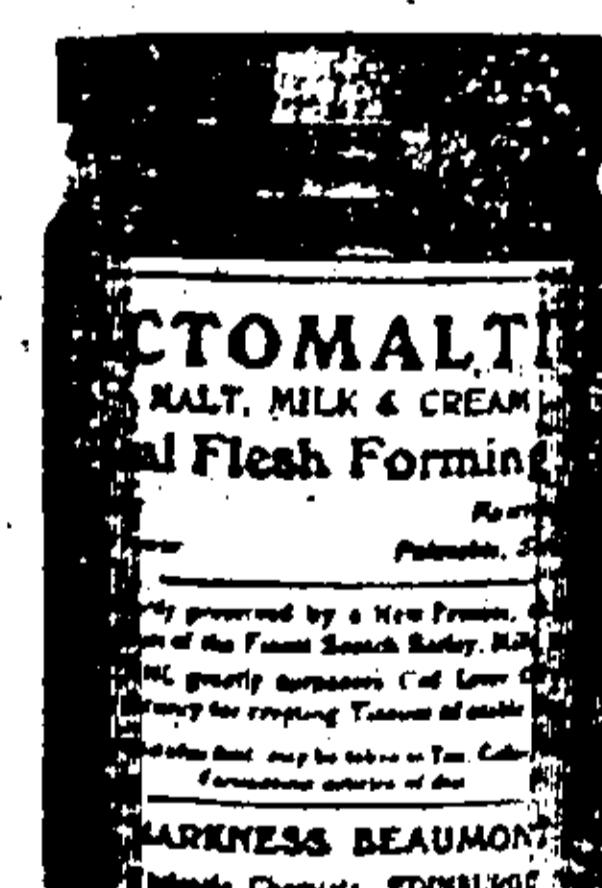
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China and the American Loan. Mr. Kung, a member of the Kuomintang, submitted to the Chinese Government a written inquiry, on the 29th ult., in regard to the Sino-American Railway Loan Contract recently concluded. The member demands of the Government an explanation within three days as to the reason why it did not consult the National Assembly on the question in the face of Art. 19 of the Provisional Constitution, which provides that in case the Government raises a loan or enters into any contracts calculated to increase the burdens of the nation the approval of Parliament must be obtained. No reply having been

elicited from the Government within the specified period, the member pressed the Government for a reply on the 2nd instant.—*Peking Daily News*.

Dutch Indies Budget.

The Netherlands Indian Budget for 1917 estimates the expenditure in Holland on the Colony's behalf at \$83,890,769; and the expenditure in India at \$307,712,759, according to news to hand from the Colony. Receipts in Holland are put at \$416,452, and in Netherlands India at \$239,955,897.

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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The question of Hongkong's water supply has again become acute, so much so that the people who live in houses within the rider main districts no longer have the benefits of a house service, but have to obtain their supplies at stated hours from public street fountains. The new order went into effect yesterday. This, of course, is no new experience for Hongkong; in point of fact, a similar restriction was imposed in October of last year. But its inconveniences and hardships are felt, none the less. Although the present year has been marked by some very abnormally heavy falls of rain, the general average has been distinctly below normal, with the result that on the first day of the present month the reservoirs on this side of the harbour contained some forty million gallons less than they held a year ago. Kowloon, happily, is never seriously short of water, and the present restrictions do not apply to consumers on the peninsula.

Past experience has shown that far more water is used when the supply is brought into houses than when householders have to fetch what they require from standpipes in the streets. That fact is forcibly emphasised in the return for last month, which shows that the consumption per head per day in Kowloon, where there is no house supply, was 13.1 gallons, whereas in Hongkong the figure was no less than 23 gallons per head. Incidentally, it is somewhat of an anomaly that in Hongkong, where the reservoirs are rarely too full, the service should be laid on to the houses, while in Kowloon, where there is plenty of water, no such convenience is enjoyed. In view of the recurrence of water scarcity on this side, the point naturally suggests itself whether existing conditions cannot be improved. The situation will, of course, take on a different complexion when the reservoir extensions now in hand are completed, but, 'none the less, the authorities would be well advised to investigate the whole circumstances with a view to preventing much of the waste which is known to be taking place. At the present time houses not served by rider mains are granted a certain quantity of water free of cost, the amount consumed beyond this being charged for on a basis calculated according to the taxes paid. On the other hand, those houses within the rider main districts get all their supplies gratis, though they are periodically called upon to undergo the penalty of fetching what they need from the street fountains. That an abnormal degree of waste occurs in both classes of houses there is no doubt, and, if the facts were analysed, it would probably be found that European residents are not free of carelessness or indifference in this respect.

So far as the Chinese are concerned, any extensive cutting down of the water supply would be undesirable from a sanitary point of view, but at any rate the question of boarding houses' and restaurants' being assessed for consumption above a certain limit, which could be varied in the rainy season, is well worthy of consideration. Turning to the European population, and those wealthy Chinese who occupy large residential establishments, there is no doubt that a very large quantity of water is wasted in watering gardens and pot plants, and this is spread over the per capita consumption. Water used in this way might very well be assessed for excess consumption charges on a different basis to that used for purely domestic purposes: the scale might be doubled, for instance, for people who keep up these luxurious establishments should be prepared to pay for the privileges they enjoy. If action were taken along the lines we have suggested, we have no doubt that a very considerable saving would be effected.

Hongkong Traffic Regulations.

The first feature of Hongkong life which impresses itself on the newcomer is the fact that a fairly generous proportion of the local Ordinances appears to be made only to be ignored. An interesting instance occurs to us in connection with the traffic regulations. Not long ago, with a big flourish of trumpets, that interesting periodical the *Government Gazette* announced various alterations in the laws that control rickshaws, chairs, etc. The rule of the road was dealt with, among other things, and (we believe for the first time) rickshamen were given to understand that they must keep to the left side of the street. That neither they nor the drivers of motor cars ever dream of doing so, except when it happens to suit their convenience, is apparent to anyone who walks the length of e.g. Queen's Road Central. Once upon a time a traffic inspector was appointed here. He is, we believe, still working hard, but the Government does not appear to have foreseen the trifling accident of his being unable to be in half a dozen places at one time. Perhaps if he were given a reasonably large staff of Indians to direct the "left and right" part of the business, the law might stand some little chance of being kept instead of laughed at.

Vehicle Stands.

We have many times suggested that, if decent order is to be maintained at the stands for chairs and rickshaws, a special batch of Lukongs should be told off for each work, and that these should wield the cane or the truncheon unsparingly. At present no decent Chinese woman (and no foreign woman who understands Cantonese) can pass these stands without having her ears offended by the dirtiest language that ever proceeded out of the mouth of man. Not only so, but the chairmen—notably outside this office and at the entrance to the Hongkong Hotel lounge—are still in the habit of making reckless dashes at foot-passengers, regardless of the risk of poking out their eyes with chair-shafts. Why are these fellows not severely handled by the police, as would be the case in any other Eastern colony? Again, some while ago it was given out that rickshaws must not lie in wait for fares outside the Victoria Theatre; yet here they sit all night pastes when they fail either to do this, or else to rush wildly from the door of Des Voeux Road at the first European who emerges from the hall. Policemen on a regular beat or section cannot be expected to spend their whole time at this particular corner. Why on earth cannot a couple of Indians be stationed there for the entire evening? How long are the coolies to revel in the belief that they can do exactly as they like in a British Colony?

Those Ash Buckets.

And talking of coolies' doing as they like, what about the muck-raking that is still going on at the ashbins in Queen's Road Central? At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council it was solemnly decreed that the Sanitary Department should be informed of what it has known for years past: that this muck-raking forms the evening pastime of a number of our genial coolie friends. Perhaps the Department has now received the desired information but has not yet found time to pass it on to the Police. At any rate there is no falling off in the nightly sport, and, yesterday evening shortly after dinner, no less than four bins were receiving attentions all at one time. Is it any wonder that Hongkong people are demanding a competent Municipality to handle their affair? The Sanitary Department is quite well aware that this putting out of open bins in a public thoroughfare is a disgusting and unwholesome practice; and it equally knows that the bins are pawed over by loafers every night in the week. And it does—just what might be expected of it.

Swiss Watches Boycott.
As the result of the German boycott it is reported that the number of Swiss watches imported into Germany has been reduced by 75 per cent.

DAY BY DAY.

THE GOOD ARE BETTER MADE
BY ILL,
AS ODOURS CRUSHED ARE
SWETER STILL.—Rogers.

The Mail.

European Mail.—Arrived per a.m. Kashima Maru to-day. Canadian, American and Siberian Mails.—Closed per a.m. Express of Japan at 10.30 a.m. to-day. Canadian, American and Siberian Mails.—Closed per a.m. China at noon to-day. Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.m. Shantung at 3 p.m. to-morrow. Christmas Parcel Mail.—Closes per a.m. Nyanza at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 47th anniversary of the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

The Bijou Theatre.

Mona Dupree will sing the popular French patriotic song, "Serrez les Bangs" at the Bijou Theatre to-night.

Photographs.

We have received from A Fong some excellent photographs taken at the Ministering Children's League bazaar at Government House on Saturday.

Rubber Dividend.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Beta Annam (Jahoro) Rubber Estates, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of 5 cents (Shanghai currency).

Hockey.

In a United Service League match at Happy Valley yesterday, the 88th Co. R.G.A. defeated the Navy by three goals to two. Two of the Navy players being injured seriously prejudiced their chances of winning.

Unlicensed Lodging House.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was fined \$50 for keeping a common lodging house at 56, Praya West without a licensee. Inspector Taylor stated that he found quite a number of people there.

Stole a Chair.

A Chinese was seen to take a chair from outside a shop in Wan Chai yesterday and to run away with it. He ran into a Chinese Police Reserve, who effected an arrest. When before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Victoria Theatre.

The Victoria Theatre's mid-week programme offers a very striking film: "Wife in Death", a six-part tragedy. The picture is very much above the average cinematograph play that finds its way to Hongkong. The acting is superb throughout, the mounting of the play is all that can be desired, and everyone should take an opportunity of seeing it before it is withdrawn.

Jumble Sale.

The Garrison Ladies' Help Society held the half-yearly jumble sale for the military married families at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, this afternoon. The tables were laden with useful articles, many of which were suitable for the children. All the articles were disposed of. Among the willing helpers at the stalls were Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Bourchier, Mrs. Cooper-Hunt, Mrs. Milner-Jones, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Nevill.

Heavy Opium Fine.

Two men were before Mr. F. A. Haselden, at the Police Court this morning, charged with having in their possession 84 taels of prepared French opium. The men were seen at Kowloon railway station yesterday, and, on the bag of one being searched, 64 taels were found concealed in some pillows. On the other man was found thirty taels, this being tied round his body and down his legs. A bribe was offered, but refused, and, when charged this morning, the first defendant declared that all the opium was his. His Worship convicted the first man and fined him \$8,000, or, in default, twelve months' hard labour, but discharged the second man.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

RIFLE SHOOTING.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir—Some time ago Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte kindly presented a cup for competition among the Volunteers and Reserves, the rule being that competitors must shoot with "fixed bayonets", and a number of the Volunteers have shot off under these conditions.

Understanding that the Reserves are to be allowed the privilege of shooting without fixed bayonets, I hardly think this is fair to the Volunteers who have already shot. It is rather strange, too, that an alteration in the rules should be made after a number of Volunteers have shot off.

Yours etc.

SPORT.

Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1916.

ARCHBISHOP HARTY'S RETIREMENT.

Travelling by Empress of Japan.

Archbishop Harty who, as we recently stated, has resigned the Primacy of the Philippines, owing to ill-health, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the a.m. Loongyang, and left to-day by the Empress of Japan. Owing to the state of His Grace's health, no public reception was held by the local Catholic community. The Archbishop was attended as far as Hongkong by the Rev Fr. Eskin, of the Order of Augustinian Friars.

We understand that His Grace will undertake episcopal work in the city of Omaha, U.S.A., and that his successor at Manila is the Bishop of Zamboanga.

GOVERNANCE OF HONGKONG.

The Constitutional Reform Association.

The movement for the formation of the Constitutional Reform Association in Hongkong is now well under way, and residents are being circularised to join. The objects of the Association are set out as follows:

1. The sending of a fresh Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies or to the House of Commons upon the subject of greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Colony. The details of such Petition and the constitution of the body of electors will be determined hereafter by the Members of the Association at a General Meeting.

2. The pressing upon the Home Authorities of the claims of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council or Association to be formed, and also to express its views now upon post-war trade policy.

3. And generally the active support of all matters which are of general public interest and importance to Hongkong.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follow:

Nov. 1	...	Tons 103
" 2	...	" 102
" 3	...	" 112
" 4	...	" 115
" 5	...	" 107
" 6	...	" 121
" 7	...	" 129
" 8	...	" 108
" 9	...	" 108
" 10	...	" 107
" 11	...	" 115
" 12	...	" 116
" 13	...	" 105
" 14	...	" 91

Total to 14th inst. 1,530

Daily average 109.2

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Japan Year Book.

After looking through the pages of the new issue of the "Japan Year Book" (Tokyo, 1916; The Japan Year Book Office) we find it difficult to conceive of any department of Japanese official and commercial life that is not covered—and well covered—by this useful publication. The volume runs nearly to eight hundred well-printed pages and is what it claims to be: "A complete cyclopaedia of general information and statistics on Japan and Japanese territories."

Interest is added to the book by its preface, penned by Marquis Okuma, who pleads for a better understanding of Japan by foreign nations. "Just think," he writes, "how much Japan is suffering from the prejudice, always begetted of ignorance, which some countries seem to entertain towards us." In his editorial preface, Professor Takenobu draws attention to new or modified features of the 1916 issue of the book:—"The official documents relating to the Simon-Japanese treaties of 1915 have been withdrawn, the finance of the premier cities is now present ed in more condensed form etc."

All classes of readers will admire the skillful manner in which the geographical outlines of Japan are presented. The work is divided into thirty-eight chapters which treat of every conceivable matter of interest from educational statistics to the performances of the Department of Public Works, and from expansive information as to banks, shipping, mines, fisheries, insurance etc. to fairly close details as to the army and navy. One specially welcome feature is a section (containing 132 pages) dealing with "Who's Who in Japan."

The appendices contain a list of learned and social institutions, a business directory, a brief treatise on Japan in relation to the present war, and an excellent bibliography. The book is one of those which no-one interested in matters Japanese can possibly afford to be without.

The Yellow Dragon.

The latest issue of the "Yellow Dragon" (the Queen's College magazine) is more than usually good. In addition to interesting odds and ends of school news, doings of past and present pupils etc., it contains two or three cleverly written skits—notably "The Travels of William Gally" and "adventures so engrossing that we look forward to their continuation—and "The Lower School Debating Society". "More Stray Bullets from Canton" provides a number of facts of general interest relative to the recent troubles in South China and there is also a very pretty four-line verse, apparently a translation from the Chinese.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.

A Mendicant's Dodge to Attract Sympathy.

A middle-aged beggar was before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, charged with being a mendicant.

Inspector Brazil told his Worship that had sent the man away on four occasions during the past month. Each time he came back with his arm tied tightly round his waist, having put on a dummy stump so exposed to give the idea that he had lost part of his arm. He tied bandages round his head and was generally made up as though he were badly injured. The stump was merely a bundle of rags tied up. If defendant went to gaol he would not stay out of the Colony if sent away.

His Worship sent defendant to gaol for 14 days without hard labour.

NEUTRALS AND SUB-MARINES.

From Pole to Tropics.

MAILS TO RUSSIA RELEASED.

Official Announcement.

HONOURS FOR WAR HEROES.

Zeppelin Destroyers at the Palace.

Says the Observer:—Neutral nations will, I should think, be in a mood to receive favourably the memorandum which the Allied Governments have recently issued concerning the reception of submarines, whether of a military or so-called "commercial" type, in their ports. It is a perpetual source of astonishment why States like Norway, Holland and Spain continue to take the destruction of their merchant ships lying down. Norway, in particular has suffered cruelly, and public opinion in that country is getting decidedly restive. The Norwegians, however, are in a somewhat difficult position. The superior geographical situation of their neighbours the Swedes, who with Denmark, control the Sound, makes action, except in concert with Sweden, almost impossible, if the Scandinavian entente is to be maintained. The Swedes have been more or less immune from German attack, and, indeed, have shown some irritation against the methods of the Allied blockade. It is, therefore, unlikely that any concerted action will take place in the North. But at least any Power can refuse to underwater craft the hospitality of its neutral waters, its roadsteads and ports, and thus do something to save the merchant shipping of the neutral States, its own included, from the risk of outrage.

There is no international law universally accepted by the Powers which governs the use of neutral ports by belligerent ships. Each nation makes its own rules and regulations for itself and announces them in its Proclamation of Neutrality. Generally speaking, a time limit is set to the length of a belligerent's stay in port and to the amount of supplies she may take on board. It is also generally laid down that a belligerent having received supplies in the harbour of a particular country will not be supplied in the same or any other port of that country for a stated period of time, say three months. In the case of above water ships these regulations answer fairly well. They are as a rule easily recognisable, and a record can be kept of the courtesies extended to them. But in the case of submarines, as the Memorandum points out, "it is impossible to identify them and to establish their national character." The absurd and irritating position might easily arise that a belligerent submarine might obtain rest and refreshment in the ports of a neutral State and use the facilities granted for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of destruction against the marine of the very State whose hospitality she was enjoying.

The Memorandum proceeds to indicate another very grave danger which arises from the use of neutral ports by belligerent submarines. It is not always possible for pursuing craft to distinguish the enemy from vessels belonging to the neutral Power itself. There is no time to challenge and demand identification signals when dealing with a vessel which can dive out of sight in something less than a minute. If the protecting vessels are to do their duty, the blow must precede the word. Our own submarines are not immune from danger at the hands of our patrols. It is evident that, if a neutral State extend hospitality to "U" boats, there is a very real danger of most awkward international disputes arising. This is a point which has a close bearing on the German contention, which the United States appear to have accepted, that a submarine can be recognised as a merchant ship. How can the watching vessels be sure of her character? A "Deutschland" may be known to be in Baltimore, and she may have been accompanied by an armed "U" boat, told off to play havoc with British shipping leaving American ports. A submarine is seen in the vicinity. Which of the two is she? Possibly she is neither, but an American ship engaged in exercises. It is, obviously, the duty of the British commander to take no chance. It would make a mistake and an

The Foreign Office issue the following statement:—

(1) Particulars have now been received as to the release by the Swedish Government of the parcels mails between the United Kingdom and Russia which were placed under embargo in transit through Sweden early this year.

(2) The Swedish Government promised to release these parcels on June 29, and between that date and September 12 about 37,000 parcels had been sent to Russia. The release of the remaining parcels, amounting to 21,970, was delayed on the ground that they contained goods the export of which from Sweden was prohibited and licences in respect of them had not been applied for by the senders. These 21,970 parcels have, however, now been released, and are being forwarded to their destination.

(3) It is hoped that firms who have in the past written to the Foreign Office or other Departments on this subject will take this notice as sufficient reply to their inquiries. But any claims in respect of loss and damage directly due to the action of the Swedish Government in retaining the parcels should continue as heretofore to be submitted, with full particulars, to the Foreign Claims Office, Foreign Office, S.W.

pleasant consequences should arise, who would be really to blame for them?

I name the United States merely exempli gratia, and because the so-called commercial submarines have, up to the present, made America their goal. But, if the status of these vessels be granted, we may expect that they will soon be directed to other destinations where such a ruse as has been imagined would be much more easily brought off. Precedents are easily established, and it is necessary that the attempt to give the submarine a commercial standing should be nipped in the bud. Otherwise it will become possible for the Germans regularly to use neutral ports as submarine bases. The "commercial" ship could go in and obtain a cargo of petrol and other stores required by her armed consort and transfer the supplies to her at some unreflected rendezvous.

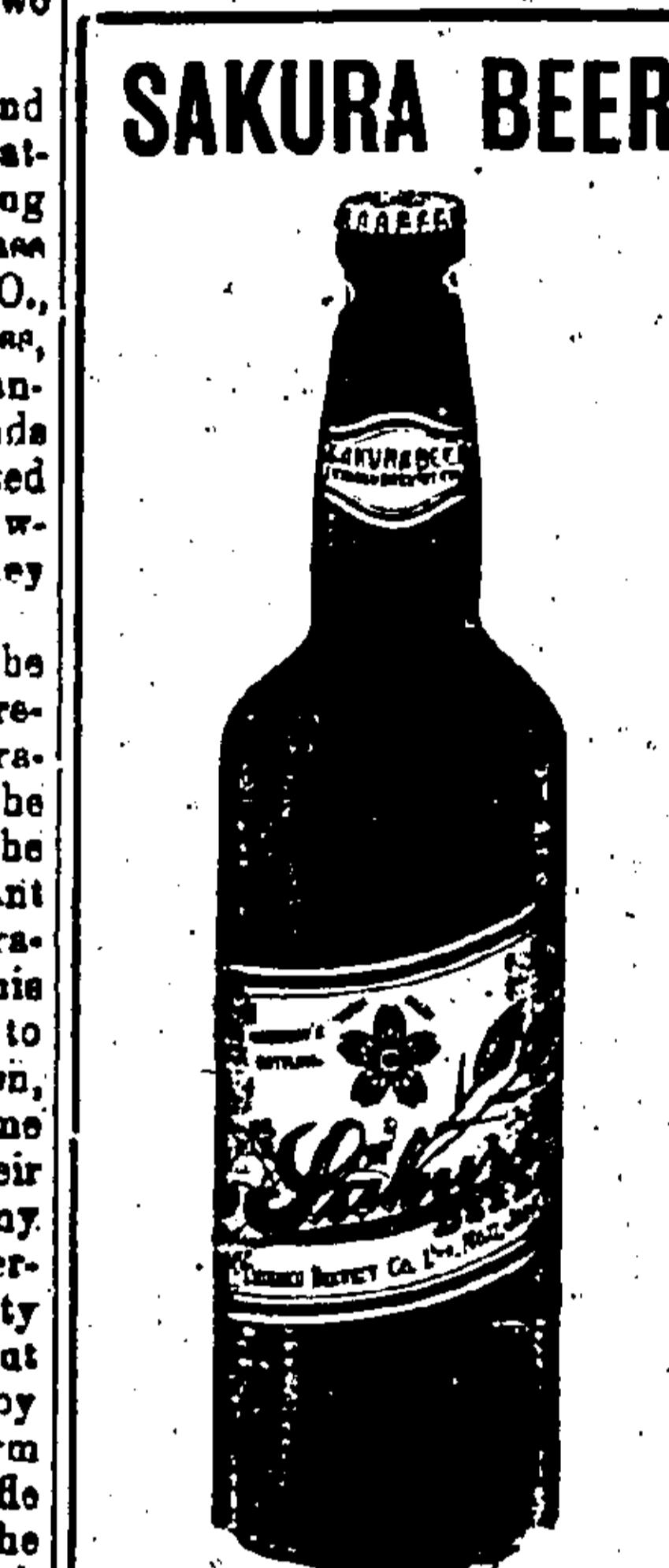
There have been several cases during the war in which above-water ships of the enemy, either temporarily scouring in a neutral port or interned there, have made an attempt to get to sea, or have boasted their intention to do so. In no case have they been successful. Allied vessels of war have been waiting for them outside the three-mile limit, and the captains have realised that their chances of escape would be small. The surface ship, in such a case, enjoys no added advantage from the visit, except that she has the coal on board which will take her home if she makes good her escape from her enemy. Indeed, she may actually have suffered a disadvantage from the fact that the enemy has become aware of her whereabouts. She is recognisable and can only escape if she overcomes her would-be captors in flight or eludes him by superior speed. The neutral, therefore, is not guilty of any unusual service. But it is a wholly different thing when the belligerent, after receiving supplies, can render herself invisible in the depth of the sea, and thus saving escaped observation start upon a career of depredation. In such a case the neutral which has supplied her needs is made, willfully, an accomplice. He has given a distinct advantage to one side and inflicted a direct disability on the other. The fair and reasonable character of the Allies' demand will surely be recognised by all neutrals, the more so that they have every cause to desire the complete cessation of the submarine campaign against merchantmen. The memorandum of the Allied Governments surely supplies them with a good basis for common action.

GERARD VIENNEZ.

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By Order of the Mortgagors.
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH
have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY,

The 23rd day of November,
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The following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Mong Kok Tsui in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hong Kong, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Mong Kok Tsui in the Dependency of Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 936, abutting on the North side thereof on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 937 and measuring thereon 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the South side thereof on Kowloon Island Lot 935 and measuring thereon 30 feet or thereabouts, and on the East side thereof on a public road unnamed and measuring thereon 34 feet or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on a public lane, and measuring thereon 34 feet or thereabout containing a total area of 1,020 square feet or thereabouts. TOGETHER with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 2 and 3 of the unnamed public road aforesaid (at the back of Nos. 482 to 530 Shanghai Street, Mong Kok Tsui aforesaid) and with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto belonging.

The property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years commencing from the 30th day of March, 899 created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of October, 1913, and made between His Majesty King George, V., of the one part and one Lu Lok Shan of the other part, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$3.50 and the performance and observance of the covenants and conditions contained in the said Crown Lease.

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Chia Yick Bitter Miss L E
Chan Kun-sane Bitter Miss M M
Das Oak Doo Master Sing D W
Das Oak-yi Master Homer G
Das Oak-yi Miss Bitter Master I O
Jay Gee Bay R
Jager H Thornton L W
Kit Q Wong Shee Mrs
Long A Wong Shee Mrs
Lee Shee Mrs Wong Kai Mr & Mrs
Lee Yuk-tong Willik A T
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Bret Mrs H L Van Johnson Miss B
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Buckley J F Wm E
Davis E Lind Miss M
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kote	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 24th Nov.	Direct Service.
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NOTICE.

NOTICES.

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Telephone No. 177 & 2. 12.
We are the leading Manufacturer in
this class of Goods. Our Dried & Gingernuts are all fresh and of the first pick.
Our Soya is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and auxiliary arrangements.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Ports	Nyanza	P. & O.	17. Nov.
London via Cape Town	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	16. Nov.
Genoa	J. M. Co.	end Nov.	
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1 Dec.
London via Cape Town	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	9. Dec.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	13. Dec.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	22. Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	15. Nov.
New York via Panama	Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	15. Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	C. M. S. S.	15. Nov.	
Seattle and Japan	Talibybius	B. & S.	17. Nov.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Yahama M.	N. Y. K.	22. Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	29. Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30. Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela P.	M. S. S.	9. Dec.
Seattle via Japan	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	12. Dec.
South American Ports	Tambu M.	N. Y. K.	16. Dec.
	Protecielaus	B. & S.	22. Dec.
	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12. Dec.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	23. Dec.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai and Japan	Keemun	B. & S.	15. Nov.
Saigon/Hongkong	Pakhoi	B. & S.	15. Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	15. Nov.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	16. Nov.
Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	16. Nov.
Saigon	Chihli	B. & S.	16. Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	17. Nov.
Haiphong via Hoibow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	17. Nov.
Manila	Loonggang	J. M. Co.	18. Nov.
Kobe	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	18. Nov.
Shanghai	Kwonggang	J. M. Co.	18. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	19. Nov.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	19. Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	20. Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhuia	B. & S.	21. Nov.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	21. Nov.
Tientsin	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	22. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Cheo'shing	J. M. Co.	23. Nov.
Bombay via Ports	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	24. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	24. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Nankin	P. & O.	24. Nov.
Belawan (Sumatra) via Stow	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	25. Nov.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	25. Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Piseus	B. & S.	26. Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Eurybates	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	2. Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Taucher	B. & S.	3. Dec.
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J. C. J. L.	5. Dec.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	6. Dec.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	9. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikkio M.	N. Y. K.	11. Dec.
Manila	Protescielaus	B. & S.	11. Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Tydeus	B. & S.	21. Dec.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

KUMSANG.

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by —

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers

Hongkong, 9th November, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"KEEMUN."

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be EXAMINED on any TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS between the hours of 10.45 A.M. AND NOON.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. ss. EMPEROR OF RUSSIA arrived Yokohama on Nov. 10, at 3 p.m., en route Vancouver.

The C. P. O. S. ss. MONTEAGLE arrived Shanghai on Sunday, the 13th Nov. at 6.30 p.m., left Shanghai on Monday, the 13th Nov. at 9.00 a.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer KARMAALA with the Hongkong Mail of the 14th September last, arrived in London on Saturday, the 13th instant.

The P. & O. ss. NYANZA left Shanghai for this port on the 13th instant, p.m. with the Homeward English Mail, and is due here on the 16th instant at about daylight.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. VENEZUELA left San Francisco October 24, and Honolulu November 5. This vessel is due to arrive at Hongkong December 2, and will leave this port for San Francisco via ports on December 9, at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. SHIRALI sailed from Calcutta on the 4th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

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The P. M. ss. VENEZUELA left San Francisco October 24, and Honolulu November 5. This vessel is due to arrive at Hongkong December 2, and will leave this port for San Francisco via ports on December 9, at noon.

BANCA.

The s.s. SHIRALI sailed from Calcutta on the 4th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

VESSELS DUE.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute:

Banks.	b. \$	740.00.
Cantons.	b. \$	400.00.
Unions.	a. \$	985.00.
Douglas.	b. \$	123.00.
India (Def.)	s. \$	138.00.
Steamboats.	b. \$	21.00.
China Sugars.	a. \$	135.00.
Kailan.	b. \$	35.00.
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$	84.00.
K'loon Docks.	ea. \$	132.50.
Humphreys.	ea. \$	7.10.
Cements.	ea. \$	10.65.
H.K. Electric.	ea. \$	54.00.
H.K. Tramways.	ea. \$	7.10.
Peak (Old)	b. \$	10.00.

ACCOUNTS WITH GERMANS.

Large Balance of Assets in England.

An official at the Public Trustee's office gave the London News Agency some interesting information in reference to a Royal proclamation requiring returns to be made of British property in enemy territory and claims by British subjects against enemy persons.

For the past six months, he said, we have been making a record of these figures, but they were not compulsory under the Trading with the Enemy Act. The purpose of the proclamation is to obtain returns from those who have not already taken advantage of the voluntary system. At the moment, as our published returns have shown, there is a balance on our figures of approximately £25,000,000 in favour of this country—that is, enemy persons and firms own in this country in shares, bank balances, &c., £25,000,044 more than British persons own in enemy countries. Of course that ensures the payment of all debts due from enemy persons. While the recording system was voluntary, it was not satisfactory to rely on that apparent balance, because there was no obligation on a man to return his property in enemy countries. Now, the proclamation makes it compulsory for him to do so, and any further returns coming in will reduce the balance of 25 millions. Claims against enemy Governments are being dealt with by the Foreign Office. No penalty is fixed by the proclamation, for the simple reason that one cannot fix penalties by proclamation, but it is assumed that those fixed by the Trading with the Enemy Act will apply.

It was added that a statement will be put before the Cabinet showing pretty definitely what the corresponding positions are, and it will then be for the members in the House, as representing the people to whom money is due from enemy countries, to insist on the Government undertaking that no enemy property shall be allowed to go out of the country until the rights of British persons against enemy countries have been secured.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

What Constitutes a Fairway?

The claim for \$100,000 brought against the Standard Oil Company by the Shui On Steamship Company of Hongkong was again before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning, when the question of fairway was considered.

Continuing his argument Mr. Sharp said that if a ship could not get on in the water, because it was half tide, it was not a fairway. Personally he had waited down the Thames for the official tide, the river, as it was, not being navigable, for the simple reason that sufficient water was not available to take the vessel. In this case the captain agreed with them that one foot under his keel would be considered sufficient. It was perfectly clear a ship could not get into a place where there was insufficient water. Because the captain worked the water down to the six-foot line he did not say it was a fairway, because the latter wholly depended upon whether there was enough water to accommodate the ship. He (Mr. Sharp) thought the captain meant that there had to be water enough, otherwise it could not be a fairway. They would agree with him that these West River steamers took the deepest draught of any craft which went up the river.

Mr. Potter began his address for the defence after the tiffin interval, and, dealing with preliminary points, pointed out that the plaintiffs' case, both from the pleadings and evidence, had always been that the lighter Ruth was lying in the fairway at the time of the collision. There was no question as to whether the Ruth was near the fairway, because there was the greatest possible difference between those two things. If the Ruth was merely lying near the fairway, and not in it, then the Shui On must have been out of the fairway herself. Now it was argued that being near the fairway was part of the plaintiffs' case, but up to this stage that had not been so. Mr. Sharp had gone on to plead a breach of Article 11, which said that when a ship was aground either in or near fairway she must carry lights, but they had no arguments or a little less military defence, or a little more or a little less Home Rule. The Conservatives cannot, in the present condition of things, stand by themselves; they must choose between an alliance with Mr. Asquith and the old Liberals and a junction with the Trade Unionists and the Fabians.

"Assuming, however, that the Conservatives will follow Lord Derby's hint and join a Central Party under Mr. Asquith's leadership, who will form and lead an Opposition? Mr. Lloyd George has, since the beginning of the war, rendered such services to his country as coming generations will learn with astonishment and gratitude. He has been Chancellor of the Exchequer and saved London from a financial catastrophe of which the bare imagination makes one shudder. He has been Minister of Munitions and created the vast machinery of war-manufacture that now covers the country, and has at last placed us on equal, if not superior, terms to the enemy."

"Surely Mr. Lloyd George is entitled to the confidence of the Central Party and will be found at Mr. Asquith's right hand. Politicians who have not forgotten the Budget of 1909 are fond of asserting that Mr. Lloyd George is only waiting his opportunity to desert Mr. Asquith and to lead the Labour Party. I do not know whether Mr. Lloyd George doubts such a course; I am pretty sure it is out of his power to follow it. Mr. Lloyd George will never lead the Trade Unionists again; he knows too much about them and they know too much about him. He has discovered their faults and they have discovered that he is not afraid to tell them so. Mr. Lloyd George's strength at this moment lies in the enormous floating mass of electors without party ties and in the Nonconformists. The Conservatives should receive him with open arms."

Shop Robbery.

The hearing was continued, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, of the case in which five men were charged with burglary at the office of Messrs. Rumjahn and Co. Mr. Mattingley prosecuted, and the men were defended by Mr. Mason, Mr. Hind, Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. Faithfull. It will be remembered that on going down to his office one morning Mr. Rumjahn found the place ransacked, many books and various goods being missing. Further evidence was given to-day and proceedings.

Defendant said he had been to Hongkong before with a cargo of fish and did not report them, but his Worship informed him that fishing junk did not have to report, but that cargo ones did. The first defendant was fined \$50, and the second one \$25. The third was fined \$50.

POLITICS AFTER PEACE.

What a Central Party May be Like.

Speculating as to the future of politics in this country, Mr. Arthur A. Bauman in the *Fortnightly Review* concludes that "the Tory Party is dead and there's on't," while the Liberal Party is in a state of disintegration.

"The legacy which Gladstone bequeathed to Campbell-Bannerman more than twenty years ago," says the writer, "was a Liberal Party consisting of three sections.

There were the capitalists, the Radical dissenters (the remnant of the Puritan), and as a more or less independent tail there were the new Labour members, and, hovering over all, now voting with one section and now with another, there were the Intellectuals, a more handful. How will the war affect this disposition of the Liberal Party? And what is likely to be the attitude of each section towards a Central Party?

"The Liberal capitalists are both discredited and frightened. They are discredited by the pre-war opposition of Sir John Brunner and others to expenditure on the Navy and by the abuse of Lord Roberts. It is obvious that

the capitalist section of the Liberals will eagerly join a Central Party. The capitalists will almost certainly draw in their wake the Puritan remnant, which is composed of provincial manufacturers and tradesmen, whose

desire to destroy the Church of England is (for the time being, at all events) a less poignant emotion than anxiety about their cash. I am inclined to think that Radical

dissent is a rapidly waning power in politics.

"A Central Party would therefore be composed of the whole of what is now called the Unionist Party and of the two sections of the Liberal Party made up of capitalist and Non-conformists.

It will have the command of the war-chests of the Conservative and Liberal central offices; it will be served by the machine-guns of the two old parties; it will, at all events for the next five years, be an invincible alliance; and its only possible leader will be Mr. Asquith. I assume in this analysis that the Conservatives will not be mad enough to break with Mr. Asquith and the Liberals on the point of a little more or a little less tariff, or of a little more or a little less military defence, or a little more or a little less Home Rule. The Conservatives cannot, in the present condition of things, stand by themselves; they must choose between an alliance with Mr. Asquith and the old Liberals and a junction with the Trade Unionists and the Fabians.

"Assuming, however, that they were neither in nor near the fairway, but the whole case of the plaintiffs was that the Ruth was actually in the fairway and it was a sufficient defence for him to prove that the Ruth was not in. The question of nearness never entered into the case.

The case was adjourned.

CARGO PERMITS.

His Worship Explains the Law.

Two men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with being concerned together in importing 548 catties of brass, valued at \$150. The first defendant was also charged with not reporting the arrival of his junk to the Harbour authorities.

It appeared that the junk came from Ping Hoi, and the rule is that a statement has to be presented to the Import and Exports Office within four hours of a junk's anchoring within the harbour. This was not done and goods were landed at Yaumati without a permit being obtained.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd appeared to prosecute.

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Winter Uniform.

With reference to Orders of Nov. 13-14, all ranks requiring winter uniform will attend at Noordin's Shop, Beaconsfield Arcade, at any time suitable. Order for uniform must be obtained from the respective Equipment officers for all men under rank of Sergeant.

Equipment.

O. C. Units are responsible for seeing that men under their command who leave the Colony return their equipment.

Parades, Central Station.

5.30 p.m.—Thursday, Nov. 16.—No. 2 Company under O. C. Company. Recruits of No. 4 Company under Company Sergeant Major.

Friday, Nov. 17.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies under the Sergeant Major.

Medical Exemption.

Medical exemption for a period covering patrol duty dates must be notified to warning officers by the person exempted without delay, otherwise the latter will be held liable for any non-provision of a patrolman.

Football.

Members of the football team and others interested are requested to meet at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 16.

Rifle League Team.

All marksmen willing to practice for inclusion in the joint H.K.P. and H.K.F.B. team are required to submit their names without delay to the A.S.P. (B). Ammunition will be provided.

Dismissal.

The Hon. O.S.P. has ordered the dismissal from the Police Reserve Force of P.C. III Tsui Shai-wing for exceeding his duty on September 24 last.

Resignation.

P.C. 828 M.A. Khan is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony at the end of the month.

P.C. 83 Chan Sam is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Band Practice.

Band Practice:—Thursday, Nov. 16, at 6 p.m.

"And where will Mr. Winston Churchill be found in the new political map? He will probably be one of the leaders of the Opposition to the Central Party. The Opposition to the Central Party will be composed of the representatives of the Trade Unions, of a reduced number of Irish Nationalists, of a sprinkling of intellectuals, or muckrakers, and of one or two politicians whom Mr. Asquith has not been able to include in his Central Ministry. They will be a motley lot and they will have no titular leader, or many. This forecast is based on the assumption that the war is ended on more or less favourable terms within the next eighteen months. If peace is not concluded or in train by the spring of 1918 I should not like to guess what might happen in politics."

"In these days I am constantly hearing and reading of what the boys in khaki will do when they come back from the Front—how they will send the politicians to the right about, settle the terms of peace, rebuild the British Constitution, and remodel British society. God bless the boys in khaki! They are miners, agricultural labourers, artisans, shopmen and clerks, and just as capable of settling these mighty questions after the war as they were before. The war undoubtedly will be a valuable education for them; it will give them a sense of proportion which they had not before, it will teach them new values, and it will enable them to choose with greater discrimination between political parties, between men and measures. But it ischildish to talk of the boys in khaki settling the terms of peace or recasting our social and political systems. It will make an immense difference whether the new Army supports the Central Party or the Trade Unionists. But there is no reason to suppose that our new soldiers will support either the one party or the other with anything like unanimity. Their votes will depend on the personalities of the leaders and in the Nonconformists. The boys in khaki will act exactly like other electors."

"Surely Mr. Lloyd George is entitled to the confidence of the Central Party and will be found at Mr. Asquith's right hand. Politicians who have not forgotten the Budget of 1909 are fond of asserting that Mr. Lloyd George is only waiting his opportunity to desert Mr. Asquith and to lead the Labour Party. I do not know whether Mr. Lloyd George doubts such a course; I am pretty sure it is out of his power to follow it. Mr. Lloyd George will never lead the Trade Unionists again; he knows too much about them and they know too much about him. He has discovered their faults and they have discovered that he is not afraid to tell them so. Mr. Lloyd George's strength at this moment lies in the enormous floating mass of electors without party ties and in the Nonconformists. The Conservatives should receive him with open arms."

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found the place ransacked, many

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missing. Further evidence was

given to-day and proceedings.

PATRIOTIC PRISONERS.

War Work and Service.

London, September 27.—In the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday were quoted some interesting extracts from the annual report of the Prison Commissioner on the effects of the war on the criminal population. Apart from the heavy decline in the number of offences, a striking feature of the report is its record of the practical patriotism displayed by many prisoners in the hour of their country's need. Below are given some further particulars from a document which is full of encouragement for social reformers.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shanghai Metal Imports.

The import of some of the metals into Shanghai for the quarter ended June 1916 show quite considerable increases when compared to the same quarter the previous year. Iron and mild steel bars totalled 54,986 piculs, and the year before 12,516 piculs, showing an increase of 42,450 piculs. Iron and mild steel sheets and plates totalled 50,935 piculs, and 18,125 piculs, showing an increase of 31,810 piculs. Galvanized iron sheets, corrugated and plain, totalled 20,381 piculs and 18,610 piculs, showing an increase of 10,271 piculs. There was a decrease in the value of electrical materials of Tls 19,634 the values being Tls 85,403 and Tls 165,037 but an increase in the value of machinery, which was valued at Tls 585,897 and Tls 378,175, showing an increase of Tls 207,722.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, October 4.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The open market rate for short loans is still 5 per cent, and discount of four months' Bank bills £1 to 5-1/16 per cent. The Silver market has been very steady during the year, bars being now quoted at 324/- per oz. The Rubber market keeps strong and buoyant, quotations generally remaining firm. The China Tea market is steady, with little business doing. Coffee has met with fair demand, and prices are very steady. In Sozardemand continues good at full rates. Peppers remain very quiet at previous quotations. In like business is retarded by the firmness of holders. Manila hemp, after being somewhat dull and lower, comes with a firmer tone. Plantation Rubber has been rather firm; Standard No. 1 Crepe being quoted 2s. 4d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 4d. per lb. Fine Hard Para is now 3s. 2d. per lb. Straits Tin is £175 10s. to £175 15s. for both cash and three month's delivery.

Manchester Goods.

London, October 4.—American cotton has shown very little change during the week. In Manchester a considerable amount of cloth business was done, although this subsequently slackened off. Manufacturers are advancing their prices, and so they are out of range of most of the Indian offers, which are numerous enough. China demand is mainly directed to carrying on with a minimum of commitment. Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother, Ltd., write in their Market Report for September—Strategic and eventful history has been in the making this month in the cotton world. With the Bureau condition report as on Aug. 25, the lowest on record and below the most pessimistic anticipations, showing a deterioration of 11.1 from 72.3 to 61.2 or 11.3 per cent under the August 10 years' average and forecasting shedding of no less than 1,116,000 bales off the estimate of a month ago. Cotton on the opening day surpassed all records since 1873. "Spot" American spot up 43 points to 9.90, and stone time "September" recorded only two short of 10d., while Egyptian jumped sheer 70 points. Within a fortnight American futures had stamped over 1d. a lb., and Egyptian nearly 2d. For the moment consternation held up all operations, but so startling a development was soon reflected in the hurrying up of belated offers. These met with very irregular receptions, but aided by those makers who were in happy possession of cotton or yarn considerable transactions took place. Demand from China developed no special encouragement. Some business was done in fabrics and specialties, and rather more inquiry came round in finishing cloths, but with inadequate result. Of interest to note were the rather striking figures of cloth shipments from the United States to that market for the year ending June 30, the total reaching 11,812,618 yards against 17,047,095 in the previous year and 82,166,450 in 1914-15. None of the minor outlets displayed any conspicuous activity, but Java, Singapore, and Rangoon among others put forward certain modest requirements. In goods we quote Medium Chintz, 16 by 15 8d. lb. 10s.; 19 by 19 10s. 12s. 9d.

Hankow Piece Goods Trade. The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for November 1 comments as follows on the import piece goods market: Although this market is quiet the improvement previously reported continued, with good clearances, and there have been further advances in prices. The yarn boom, on account of the rapid rise in prices, has gradually quietened down. Holders of stocks of piece goods are slow sellers, realizing the possibility of making good profits in the future. The following advanced may be recorded:—whites, 1 to 2 mace; venetians, poplins and italians, about 3 mace; greys, 1 to 2 mace. Owing to decreased demand jeans do not improve in value.

Directors and their Fees.

At a meeting of Jimah Rubber Estates, Ltd., held the other day at Singapore, formal confirmation was given to the resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting which followed the sixth annual general meeting held on Oct. 11. The resolution, which was brought forward at the initiative of the directors themselves, was as follows:—That the whole of article 83 of the Articles of Association be deleted from the Articles and that the following be substituted in place thereof:

The directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for their services, such sums as the Company in general meeting may from time to time determine, and any such sum shall be divided among them in such proportions and manner as the directors may determine.—The re-placed Article 83 reads:—The remuneration of directors shall be £1,000 for the first year and for subsequent years 5 per cent of the net profits per annum and such further sum (if any) as shall be voted to them by the Company in general meeting, and all such sums shall be divided amongst the directors as they shall determine.

Sugar and the Philippines. Proposing the repeal of the old Philippine Sugar Central Act, under the provisions of which the Central Sugar Board carried on its abortive negotiations for the purchase of a large central mill last year, and providing in its stead an act that will make P3,000,000 for centrals available without the cumbersome machinery of a specially appointed board, a Bill has been introduced in Manila Representatives. The new measure, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, provided for the creation of a guarantee fund of P3,000,000 from gold standard funds of the Philippine government, this sum to be placed at the disposal of the Governor General for use in assuring the payment of the construction cost of central sugar mills erected under the terms of the Bill. This fund is only to be used, however, in meeting such payments or parts thereof as the purchasers of the mill may have been prevented from meeting which materially reduce the sugar crop. To insure its own interests, the Philippine Government, where such payments have been made from the fund, may intervene, and take over the management of the central until it has received the sum invested, with interest at not to exceed six per cent per annum. In order to secure the backing of the Government, planters must pledge 60 per cent of the gross output of the central for meeting the obligations secured by government guarantees, and these desiring such backing must first form an association, pooling their land holdings, which can also be locked in for satisfaction of the claims mentioned. The payments for the centrals erected under the provisions of this bill are to be made in not less than four installments, and the interest on unpaid balances is not to exceed eight per cent a year, in addition to that which must be paid the government in the event that the guaranty fund is called upon for aid. The government shall have a right to exercise supervisory control over the affairs of the central until its responsibility ceases with the payment of the entire cost of the plant, and then the latter is to be turned over to the association entirely.

Burma Teak Export.

A Press communiqué, dated, Maymyo, the 7th October, 1916, has been issued as follows:—The export of teak for use in shipbuilding and railway construction is restricted to the United Kingdom and the French and Portuguese Possessions in India. Permission to export to countries outside Europe and countries in Europe other than hostile countries or neutral countries, adjoining the seat of war, may be obtained on production of satisfactory assurances that the timber will not be transhipped to any enemy country, but will be used in the country to which it is exported. Application for permission should be made to the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

The Rise of Cotton.

Cotton at a shilling a pound is not far off, if the rise continues, as there is every reason to think it will, says the N. C. Daily News. During the week ended November 6 there was a net rise of 25 points on the Liverpool market, Reuter's Liverpool market quotations of that date being as follows:—

Spot ... 11.27.
January-February ... 11.15d
May-June ... 11.28d

The corresponding prices on October 30 were:—11.03d., 10.90d., and 11.05d. It is considered more probable that there will be a relapse in a day or so, only to be followed by further advances, as has been the rule during the past six weeks, a decline has been followed immediately by more than recovering advances.

Tea Report.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's weekly Tea Circular London October 4, states:—The easier and irregular Indian market noted in our last has become accentuated, and prices for all but good liquoring broken and fannings have again declined. Java.—Offering during the week, 2,903 packages, against 7,418 packages last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 216,309 packages, against 227,806 packages last year. The sale passed with a better demand than was generally anticipated, and last week's prices were well maintained. Among the highest averages were:—Carumby, 10½; Tjiboege, and Halmoen, 10½; and Haarduni, 10d. The average for the whole sale on Garden Account is 9½d., compared with 10d. a year ago. Dutch—Sale.—About 10,000 packages were brought to auction at Amsterdam on 21st inst. The best market was for good liquoring kinds, but common qualities were easier to buy, particularly leaf grades. China.—Arrivals: Nanking, with 5,848 packages; Phnom, with 14,656 packages; Priam, with 9,605 packages; and Suwa Maru, with 10,791 packages. Privately.—There is little or no change to report in the market, which is barely steady with little business doing.

Shortage of Wheat.

Japanese dealers were recently busy buying up all the wheat they could get in view of the fact that telegram had been received at Tokyo advising that it was probable that America might restrict the export of flour because of the shortage of the wheat crop. In this connection it is estimated in America that the world's wheat crop this year is short by 500,000,000 bushels. There is a wild gamble in foodstuffs, wrote the Financial World (New York) some weeks ago, especially wheat, in Chicago and other American grain markets. Many great speculative movements have since been seen, but this year may outshine them all. There are observers in the Chicago wheat pit now who affect to see signs of an excitement that will transcend that of all former years. The country is so much wealthier now, and the army of speculators, real and potential, greater than ever before. Canada has joined the United States in predicting a shortage of wheat this year, and Argentina, a great wheat-producing State, is sending forecasts of a lack of supplies of wheat suf-

ficient to feed the world. The consensus of views of the best observers is that the crop of wheat of the whole world will be 500,000,000 bushels short. Predictions of \$2-a-bushel wheat are freely made, and the figure of \$1.60 has already been passed. Europe will probably raise 100,000,000 bushels less this year than last, and our crop reports have been so alarming as to suggest that we will be unable to spare any wheat for export at all,

Scarcity of Small Coin in Japan.

The scarcity of auxiliary currency in Japan has caused much inconvenience in the settlement of minor transactions of the market and a movement to remove this inconvenience has been started by the Tokyo Clearing-House Bankers' Association, reports the Japan Advertiser

The committee has called on the authorities of the Bank of Japan and the Department of Finance to ask that something be done. The Monopoly Bureau is also finding inconvenience in the daily payment of labourers wages and have complained to the Finance Department. It is a question as to where the cause of this inconvenience lies. According to an investigation there is in the banks of Tokyo and Osaka only Y.2,000,000 in auxiliary currency. When compared to the total stock of Y.11,000,000, there is a shortage of about Y.9,000,000. This does not mean that the production of this currency has decreased but that there is an increase of demand and less is in circulation. Moreover, since the outbreak of the war a rise in the market price of general minerals has resulted and there is a tendency among the people to melt the coins for the bullion. According to experts, if the price of silver bullion is at 37d. and above there is a premium in melting the 50 and 20 sen pieces which contains a good proportion of pure metal. To glance down the market prices of silver bullion, the record price was in the early part of May when it rose to 37 2. 5d. but at other times the prices were not high enough to make melting profitable. The cause for the shortage, therefore, appears to be that the prosperous times owing to the war are increasing the demand for auxiliary coins. The large orders of munitions and the increased number of workmen, which has necessitated large payments in these coins, the amount in circulation has largely decreased. This is due to the fact that although auxiliary currency is not the usual medium for saving, labourers hoard these coins and keep them away from the circulating system. The Government is at present turning out new coins according to the amended currency law. More yen notes are being turned out by the various government mints, and already Y.2,200,000 out of the Y.2,600,000 has been placed in circulation. This, however, is not sufficient, even if the remaining amount were to be placed on the market at one time. There remains only one step, that of adding to the figure decided on by the Diet. Since to take this step without the consent of the Diet is an unconstitutional act the authorities will probably lay the matter before the Diet as soon as it opens, in order to get a sufficient supply. But to wait for the opening of the Diet would not be realizing the desires of the business men, who want sufficient supply by the yearly settlement at the year's end and the inconvenience remains.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

DFor 12 Months 4½% per annum

LÓOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

EVERY DAY.

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAYS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

EVERY NIGHT.

EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

EVERY HALF HOUR.

EVERY HOUR.

EVERY FIFTEEN MINUTES.

EVERY TEN MINUTES.

EVERY FIVE MINUTES.

EVERY THREE MINUTES.

EVERY TWO MINUTES.

EVERY ONE MINUTE.

EVERY FORTY SEVEN SECONDS.

EVERY TWENTY SEVEN SECONDS.

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ENTERTAINMENT.

BIJOU THEATRE.

COMMENCING

COMMENCING

WED. 15th Nov. 9.15 p.m. WED. 15th Nov.

MISS GLORIA TAFT,

Late of the Hippodrome, London,

Singing the Latest Popular

Ballads and Comedy Songs.

MONS. DUPREZ

The popular Comic-Singer of the Scala Theatre, Paris.

BOLL AND DUNLOP'S

SCHIEDM CIN.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE. ESTABLISHED 1821.

"THE CIN OF OUR FOREFATHERS KEEPS US ALWAYS SMILING"
SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA,
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

THE BERLIN BEER-BOY.

NOTICES.

A German Lament at His
Disapp. arrance.

The Tagliche Rundschau paints a horrible picture of the soft-rings of customers at large Berlin cafes on a Sunday afternoon or in the evenings. It seems that one is "squashed between strangers," and has to wait an unconscionable time for one's food.

"Where (orie the writer of the article) can one find a polite or obliging waiter, a well-trained beer-boy? One must travel to find them. In any case they are not to be found in Berlin. The atmosphere in our cafes and in most restaurants is smoky, coarse, and scrambling—utterly repulsive to finer natures."

"When one sees a number of waiters busy serving, one thinks one has got into a market-hall by mistake. Many of them do not regard it as in the least necessary to say 'Beg pardon, Sir.' The tone of the Berlin coffee-house has thoroughly gone down recently. The 'readiness' of which, as we know, we wish to break ourselves, because it makes us so unloved abroad, flourishes in cafes and hotels, the last places in which one expects to be impolitely treated."

KEROSENE OIL
We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

45.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

45.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central
2 blocks West of Cent. Market
KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The Mails of October 6th must be considered as lost in the P. & O. to ARABIA.

Mails for Australia dispatched per ss NYANZA on the 17th inst., will connect at MONTOKO, which leaves Swaythling on or about the 28th inst., and will arrive Sydney on the 20th December.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 16th November. This Mail is due in London on the 24th December. The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail via SIBERIA to the United Kingdom and Countries beyond will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 21st and at 8 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd November. These Mails are due to arrive in London on or about the 24th December.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mexico cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:

KASHIMA M. TJKINI KARIMON AKI MARU NYANZA EMP. OF JAPAN

MAILS DUE.

Europe (via Neapatham)—Per KASHIMA MARU, 15th Nov.
Europe (London 20th Oct., via Siberia)—Per NYANZA, 16th Nov.
Europe (French Mail)—Per AMAZONE, 22nd Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Haiphong—Per EMPIRE, 13th Nov.
5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per DACFIN, 15th Nov.
5 p.m.American & Siberian Mail: Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, San Francisco, Panama, Colon, New York (Europe via Siberia)—Per KANAGAWA M., 15th Nov., Registration 4:15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 18th Nov.]

TO-MORROW.

Swing—Per CHIHLI, 16th Nov., 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KASHIMA M., 16th Nov., 9 a.m.

Japan via K. h.—Per YEIOROFU M., 16th Nov., 9 a.m.

British Mail: Straits, Ceylon, Delos Bay, Cape Town & United Kingdom—Per KAGA M., 16th Nov., 11 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per HALDIS, 16th Nov., 1 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG, 16th Nov., Registration 2:15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.
[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 20th Nov.]

FRIDAY, 17th November.

British Mail: Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Australia, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The service may be closed on Thursday, 16th Nov., at 5 p.m.)

Per NYANZA, 17th Nov., Registration 10:15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 17th Nov., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 18th November.

Hainan, Pukhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNGKIALANG, 18th Nov., 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per TIBODAS, 18th Nov., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGHOW, 18th Nov., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 19th November.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow via Tamsui & Keelung—Per KALIO MARU, 19th Nov., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 21st November.

Philippines Id.—Per CHINHUA, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria & Seattle

(Europe via Siberia)—Per YOKOHAMA M., 22nd Nov., Registration 10:15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Africa for Hongkong.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 11th Nov.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Teleti M. Jap. ss. 1,928, Adyin, 14th Nov.—Hongkong, 13th Nov., Gen.—B. & S. M. B. K.

Talibyus Br. ss. 6,225, Allan, 14th Nov.—Manila, 15th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Haitan, Br. ss. 1,183, Thompson, 15th Nov.—Swatow, 14th Nov., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kawasaki M. Jap. ss. 3,384, Nojiri, 15th Nov.—Honolulu, 10th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kwongsang Br. ss. 1,483, Bickard, 15th Nov.—Swatow, 14th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kura M. Jap. ss. 1,984, Komatsubara, 15th Nov.—Shanghai, 12th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Vingow Br. ss. 1,216, Jones, 15th Nov.—Shanghai, 12th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Yoko-hama M. Jap. ss. 4,051, Terada, 15th Nov.—Shanghai, 12th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

DEPARTED.

Nov. 13.

Kaitmoen for San Francisco via Kuotun

Nov. 14.

Aki M. for Melbourne via Manil

Joek-n M. for Tamau via Swatow

Kyodo M. No. 13, for Bangkok

Haihung & Foochow via Swatow

Luchow for Shanghai

Fookang for Foochow & Moji

Alman & Co. for Canton

Pakhoi for Saigon

Loekang for Haiphong via Hoikow

Chingchow for Pt. Paravai

Tean for Ho-lo via Macao

Skinsis M. No. 5 for Singapore

Empress of Japan for Vancouver via

Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nov. 14.

Hanoi for Haiphong via E. C. Wan

Chihli for Canton

Nov. 15.

China for San Francisco via Shanghai

Empire for Haiphong

Taiwan M. for Singapore

Yinchew for Canton

Kuangtung for Canton

Hinode M. No. 3 for Singapore

Fookang for Saigon

Keemuz for Yokohama via Shanghai

Taisho M. for Canton

PASSNGRS ARRIVED.

Per ss. KWONGSANG, from Swatow, on Nov. 15.

Campbell Capt.

FRIDAY, 24th November.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 24th Nov., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 30th November.

American & Canadian Mail: Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki; Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central & South America & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 30th Nov., Registration 9,45 a.m. Letters 10:30 a.m.

Ishazai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 2nd Dec.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived. Fresh assorted

American Sweets & Fry's

Chocolates.

FRIDAY, 17th November.

Haihung, Pukhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNGKIALANG, 18th Nov., 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per TIBODAS, 18th Nov., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGHOW, 18th Nov., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 21st November.

Philippines Id.—Per CHINHUA, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.

Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria & Seattle

(Europe via Siberia)—Per YOKOHAMA M., 22nd Nov., Registration 10:15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

Africa for Hongkong.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 11th Nov.]

WEATHER-REPORT.

On the 15th at 11:30—No return from Japanese stations.

Observations received from the interior of China last night indicate the existence of two anticyclones: one central over N.E. China, and one over S.W. China.

Pressure changes since yesterday are small except over the Philippines, where it has decreased moderately. A depression appears to have formed to the east of the Visayas.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 7,831 inches, against an average of 8,127 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW District Forecast.

Hoogking to Gap Rock—K. E. winds, strong; sea.

Formosa Channel—N.E. gales.

South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.

South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamoock) as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 11th November, a.m.

Station, Hour, Barometer, Temperature, Humidity, Wind.

Vostock 6a 30.26 59 61 81 c 40

Semuro 5a 30.26 59 61 81 c 40

Hakodate 5a 30.26 59 61 81 c 40

Tokio 5a 30.26 59 61 81 c 40

Koreki 5a 30.26 59 61 81 c 40

Kagoshima 5a 30.26 59 61 81 c 40

Okinawa 5a 30.26 59 61 81 c 40